NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23 1862.

NEW YORK HERALD.

of the double at critic

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-CHILD OF THE REGI

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.—RET LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- FANCHOR WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WIZARD'S TEN MEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MARRIPA-No! OF ME GLORIOUS MINORITY-SPERIT OF THE BLACK MANTLE. BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Two Galley Staves BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Cox.
MUST—Living Whate, &c., at all hours.—Monguegand—

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broa CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ermiorian AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway. -- Songs NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, DANCES, PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 568 Broadway. -Open daily from 10 A. M. uli 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The despatches received at the War Departmen up to a late hour yesterday from all the different points of the war indicate that no battles are progressing anywhere. All was quiet in front of Richmond. From General Halleck's command there is nothing to report. General Banks' army has not made any fresh move, so far as heard from.

News from Fortress Monroe reports that the gunboat Jacob Bell, while reconnoitering on the James river on Saturday, got aground on a sandbar in front of City Point, and the rebels, immediately on seeing her position, brought a battery of field pieces to the Point and fired upon her with shot and shell, doing her considerable injury before she got off the bar.

We have intelligence from Arkansas that a pret ty brisk and bloody skirmish took place on the 13th instant near Jacksonport, between a portion of our troops from Col. Brackett's command, and a body of the rebels 300 strong, known as Hooker's Company-a band of guerillas. Major Humphrey, of the Ninth Illinois cavalry, commanded the Union troops, and by a brilliant charge he succeeded in completely routing the enemy, with considerable

Information has reached General Halleck's headquarters that Governor Rector and the whole rebel government of Arkansas have fied from Little Rock down the river on a flatboat.

Our intelligence from Washington, N. C., is much interest. Governor Stanly arrived in that city on the 15th instant, and was received in a most flattering manner by the citizens and military. On Tuesday, the 17th instant, a large Union meeting was held in the city Court House, at which Governor Stanly delivered a patriotic address. The audience was large-people oming a distance of forty or fifty miles to hear the Governor speak. We regret that the pressure upon our columns will not permit us to sh his speech to-day. The arguments it conains in favor of the Union and of the upright policy of the federal government are strong and foreible. He called upon the people to remember that the North has over 500,000 men in the field. "and that while a piece of iron can be found in the earth-while a grain of gunpowder can be pour out his last drop of blood for the Union." He concluded his address by calling upon the people of the South to come back to the blessings offered them under their old flag, and to enjoy once more happiness, peace and plenty.

The European news brought by the Arabia to Halifax, dated on the 15th of June, is of a very impertant character so far as it relates to the apparent disposition of the rulers and Cabinets of France, England and Spain to interfere in the governmental affairs of the American continent. both in the United States and Mexico. The advices are fully treated of in our editorial columns

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution directing inquiry as to what legislation is necessary to pur ish Congressmen, who lend their official influence to procure government contracts, was adopted. A bill was reported making appropriations for the bounties of volunteers. The bill accepting League Island for a naval depot, and the Confiscation bill were discussed. A message was received from the President vetoing the bill repealing the act prohibiting the issue of small bank notes in the District of Columbia. An executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bills authorizing an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, and appropriating \$5,000,000 for the payment of volunteers' bountles, were passed. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill, and also the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, were concurred in. After the transaction of considerable business of a miscellaneous character, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships Bremen and Etna, which left Southampton and Queenstown on the 11th and 12th of June respectively, reached this port during yesterday, and the Arabia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown the 15th of June, arrived at Halifax, on her voyage to Boston, yesterday moining. From these sources we have European files four days, and telegraphic reports of news seven days, later than our advices by the China.

Consols closed in London on the 14th of June at 91% a 91% for money. American securities were slightly depressed. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased by \$2,250,000 in the week. The Paris Bourse had improved from a decline The Liverpool cotton market, during the sever days, had been buoyant at an advance of from one fourth to three-eighths of a penny. The market closed firm on the 13th of June. Flour was quiet and steady. Provisions were looking dewnward after a fall in some articles.

The political news from Europe- outside of the points which relate to the aspect of the American and Mexican questions—is not important. The martyrs of Japan were canonized in Rome with great pomp and ceremony. The disposition of the assembled prelates was to sustain the Pope in upholding the temporal power of the Catholic Church The French bishops appeared very prominently at the meetings. Russia will, it is said, acknowledge the new kingdom of Italy if it is not made a place

of shelter for Polish refugees. The King of Belgium was again very ill. Considerable agitation

still existed in Germany.

We have news from Belize, Honduras, to the 5th of June inst. The crop of sugar is reported abundant, and it is expected that exports will be large. The Confederate schooner Elena, of Frank lin, Texas, arrived at Belize with a load of cotton on the 3d inst., the first Confederate vessel that has visited Honduras. She is supposed to have

come from Matagorda, Texas.

The feature of the movements in Wall street yester-day was a sudden advance in gold from 107 to 108, 109 and 109%; it closed at about 168%. Exchange rose to 119 a 119%; it closed at about 118%; Exchange rose to 119 a 119%. Stocks were generally ½ a ½ per cent bet-ter. Money is worth about 5 per cent on cell. The de-posits at the Sub-Treasury for conversion into 5-20 bonds amounted to \$1,126,000—rather more than the aggregate expenses of government.

The cotton market was active yesterday, and advance about 2,000 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 34c.
for middling uplands. The stock in this market has
now become so much reduced as to approximate a point of exhaustion. The question may possibly arise with spinners more or less bare of supplies, not whether they will stop running on account of high prices, but whether they can get cotton at all in quantities to keep them at work. The foreign news, with the sudden and large work. The foreign news, with the sudden and large advance in the rates of storiing exchange, while freights were less buoyant, had a favorable influence on breadstuffs. Flour was active and higher, especially for common grades of State and Western. Whoat, from the same cause, was active, and advanced from Ic. 20., and on some grades 3c. per bushel. Corn was also active and rather higher. Fork was active, while prices were unchanged. Sugars were quite steady, with sales of 600 highs. and 100 boxes. Whiskey, in consequence of the passage of the fax bill, took a imp, and closed at 25c. a 28 %c., with a small lot of Western at 25c. Coffee was quiet; 200 bags 3t. Domingo sold in bond, for export, at p. t. Freight were steady and unchanged, though some less active.

European Intervention in the United

The intelligence from Europe by the Arabia, published, by telegraph from Halifax, in our columns to-day, is of the highest importance. It foreshadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England, to interpose by an armed intervention in the American in order to put a stop to it and to enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and the South. Taken in connection with the visit of Count Persigny to London with an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, with the tone of the English press and Parliament. and with the fact of the invasion of Mexico, for the avowed purpose of changing its institutions and subverting its present government, the news is of a mos startling character. The same pretence set forth in the Spanish Cortes by Calderon Collantes for intervention in Mexico-namely, to "prevent a fratricidal war"-is held out to the ear of humanity and civilization for intervention in the United States. But cotton and tobacco and hostility to free institutions are at the bottom of British and French philanthropy The London Times of the 11th instant raves about promised cotton, and takes no comfort in our capture of New Orleans. Their ruined commerce and manufactures, and the revolutionary tendency of their own population in consequence of prolonged distress, are the real incentives to the action of the Powers of Western Europe, and not any sympathy for the suf ferings of humanity in the New World.

The English journals and the English nobility n both houses of Parliament affect to be great ly shocked at the course of General Butler in New Orleans. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stigmatizes it as "infamous," and such that an Englishman should blush for the Anglo-Saxon race. Earl Russell on the same night denounces it in the House of Lords while Earl Carnarvon says "it is with out a precedent in the annals of war.' Have they forgotten Packenham's watchword of "Beauty and booty" before New Orleans at the close of the war of 1812-15, or the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage in the war of American Independence, when the British government paid a certain price for every scalp produced by the Indian as the result of his slaughter of the whiteskins, whether men, women or children? Have they forgotten the massacre of Wyoming, and the fiendish deeds of their bireling Hessians? Could they not call to mind the bloody scene of Glencoe in Scotland, or the atrocious butchery of Cromwell, at Drogheda, in Ireland, where, by his own confession, he treacherously put man, woman and child to the sword after the surrender of the town? What of the war against the Chinese, to compel them to eat opium, to their certain destruction, but fer the advantage of British commerce? And, finally, is their memory so treacherous that they do not remem ber the atrocities of Hastings and Clive in India. and of the more modern proceedings of the British army compelling the Sepoys to bite the dust because they would not bite greased cartridges, contrary to the precepts of their religion, and of the blowing of their miserable victima from the mouths of cannon. Let us hear no more, therefore, about precedents for cruelty

The real meaning of the mock humanity o Palmerston, Russell and the other British statesmen is, that they desire to inflame the public mind of England and all Europe against the United States, and to prepare the way for that intervention which Earl Russell intimates is only a question of time on the part of the British government. The London Post, its organ, says "the difficulties in the way of the econstruction of the American Union are insurmountable." The London Herald, organ of the opposition, asks "How long is America to be indulged and Europe to endure?" The Paris correspondence of some of the English papers asserts that "Napoleon is assured of the co-operation of England in his schemes of interrention in the United States; that mediation has been resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions will be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that in the case of refusal, either by the North or the South. the two Powers will impose peace on the belli-gerents by force of arms." But we rather think, as intimated by Earl Russell and by the Manchester Guardian, that the programme is to let France, for the present, go forward alone, as in the case of Mexico, and that, if necessary, England and Spain will come to her

But the United States will know how to deal with these Powers should they attempt to interfere in her domestic concerns. We will soon have an army of three-quarters of a million of men disengaged after the suppression of the rebellion, and a fleet of iron-clad vessels which will sweep the combined navies of France, England and Spain from the face of the ocean; nor will we ever lay down our arms till we wipe out every vestige of foreign sway in the New World. Meantime we call upon Congress to pronounce against the infamous scheme of the European Powers to break up the republics of America and erect out of their debris monarchical systems extending from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn.

President Lincoln at West Point-Something in the Wind.

Our readers will remember the created last February a year ago by the news of President Lincoln's mysterious journey, by the light of the moon, in his "Scotch cap and long military cloak," from Harrisburg, Pa., via Baltimore, to Washington. Yesterday, however, the unlocked for intelligence that the ident, in the best time ever made, had passed from Washington, through New York in the night, to West Point, gave rise to as many conjectures and speculations as his successful and wisely executed strategical journey to our

ational capital. But what means this Northern journey at his crisis? What can it be that has brought the President, travelling all night, on this post haste visit to West Point? We have no offi or semi-official information on the subject; but by putting this and that together we think a lausible and somewhat satisfactory conclusion may be reached.

First, then, General Scott is at West Point. Secondly, General Pope has arrived at Washington—that splendid young officer, whose great achievements in Northern Missouri and at New Madrid, at Island No. 10 and at Corinth, have made his name among our loyal people as "familiar in their mouth as household words." He has been called from the West; and what for? After the return of the President to Washington we expect to learn. Meantime, we conjecture that this visit of President Lincoln to West Point is for the purpose of a military consultation with General Scott, and that the special object in view is the appointment of General Pope to some important command in Virginia.

Since the derangement in that quarter of the original plans of General Scott and General McClellan, our "Onward to Richmond" movement has been embarrassed in every possible way. We have suffered the costly miliation of the expulsion of General Banks from the Shenandoah valley, and the War Office, in repairing this disaster, has not succeeded as well as could be desired. The rebel General Jackson has slipped through the snares that were contrived to catch him, and among our numerous generals now in the Shenandoah valley service some unpleasant disagreements have taken place. Thus we hear that General Blenker is to be superseded by General Carl Schurz, and that General Shields has fallen from grace, while General McDowell, from an unfortunate accident, is on the list of the sick or disabled. At the same time it is given out that the rebel General Jackson has been heavily reinforced, and that, to be on the safe side, General Fremont is falling back down the valley for a junction with General Banks and General Sigel.

All these things, and many more that we have not touched upon, indicate some confusion in our military operations and among our many generals of the Shenandoah valley. We all know, too, that the repulse of General Banks has operated very much to delay the decisive conflict with the main rebel army at Richmond. in delaying the reinforcements which were required by General McClellan. In a word, we apprehend that the present posture of the campaign in Virginia has carried the President to West Point, and that with his return to Washington, or shortly thereafter, we shall hear of some comprehensive modifications on the military chessboard in Virginia, including an important command to General Pope.

In this connection we understand that it is not alone by his late brilliant achievements in the West that General Pope has attracted the attention of the President. The President dent and the General are from the same State, and is appears that the personal friendship which had previously been cultivated between them was strengthened by cer tain rebuffs and rebukes administered to Gene quence of some friendly act or acts of his toward Mr. Lincoln as our President elect. However this may be, our readers may rest assured that it is no holiday amusement that has carried President Lincoln between a late dinner and a very early breakfast from Washington to West Point This mission, we believe, can only relate to the campaign in Virginia; and while, in regard thereto, General Scott is sought for counsel, General Pope has been summoned for active service.

We hear some whispers of a possible breeze in the Cabinet: but, independently of anything of that sort, the subject is sufficiently interest ing for the present. Strange and extraordinary as this West Point journey may be regarded we only see, in view of the exigencies of this crisis, that it brings out into full and bold relief the careful, vigilant, active and decisive business habits of President Linceln. He has gone upon this mission himself, because he alone is equal to its delicate requirements. He goes rapidly, because his time is precious; and ve are sure that this journey will soon become as remarkable for its decisive results as it is now for the wonder and the mystery in which it is enveloped.

THE TAX BILL-THE MACHINERY FOR COL LECTING THE TAXES.—We yesterday published the rates of duty imposed by the Tax bill as it finally passed Congress. This morning we give the sections of the bill relating to the machinery for collecting the taxes imposed those defining the duties of the officers to be appointed, and those stating the obligations of persons on whom a tax is laid. The great importance of this bill has induced us to yield a very large portion of our space for its publication. Every one will be interested in it in some way, either as a taxpayer, an office seeker, or a political economist.

To carry the act into effect a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be placed The salary of this official is fixed at \$4,000 per annum. The officers under his direction, and their

duties, will be, in brief, as follows, namely:—
First—A collector for each collection district,
to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the government the taxes to be paid in said district. The compensation for his ser-vices is in the form of commissions on the amounts collected.

Second-An assessor for each assessment district, to be also appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to furnish the collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are levied. His salary is to be three dollars per diem when engaged in preparation, and five dollars when in the actual performan He is also to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax list.

Third-Deputy collectors, to be appointed

and paid by collectors. Their duties are to be

by assessors. Their salary is fixed at three dollars per day, in addition to which they will receive the same commission as ass

Fifth-Inspectors of liquors, &c., to be sppointed by collectors, whose duties will be to neasure and examine the proof of liquors removed fer sale, for which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof, the extent of which is to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held strictly accountable for their actions Collectors, through whose hands must pas very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for an honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of \$200,000 or \$300,000 will be required. Our readers will find all the information in respect to the Tax bill that they may desire by consulting our issues of yester day and to-day.

The Mexican Question in England and

Among the news from Europe by the Etns which arrived here yesterday, there is some highly interesting points about Mexico, bearing out our suggestion in last Monday's paper, that the breaking up of the treaty of London and of the convention of Soledad is but a part of the programme secretly agreed on from the first by the conspirators of France, England and Spain, who meditate the overthrow of republican institutions in Mexico, and the erection of a monarchy on their ruins, that step by Napoleon being only preliminary to the joint action of the three Powers in destroying the republic of the United States, if we only give them a fair chance.

If they had openly entered into a treaty at first to subvert the independence of Mexico and to establish the monarchical idea on this continent, Mexico would have too soon taken the alarm, the United States would have been prematurely roused, and even the democratic element in Europe would become troublesome and dangerous. But they pretended that their sole object was to collect just debts, which they could not recover in any other way, and that they had no intention whatever of neddling with the right of the Mexicans to choose their own form of government and their own rulers. But no sooner does the French army, by treachery and bad faith, get beyond the fortified pass of Chiquihuite, than the London'treaty is cast to the winds, and the agreement of Soledad, by which the French troops were permitted to occupy Orizaba, is perfidiously broken by the French general, with the connivance of the other two Powers, who permit ted their authority to be used to entrap an independent nation into such a position that its conquest was expected to be the sure result, and its autonomy forever destroyed. Accordingly we find the Paris correspondent of the London Times, a journal in the interest of the English oligarchy, under date of June 9, applauding Napoleon for what he is doing. The writer says:—"Credit should be given to the Emperor for the best intentions in carrying out, on his own account, the present operations in Mexico Undeterred by the departure of the allies, and unwilling to be bound by the restrictive conditions of the London treaty, he persists in the praise worthy effort to compel the Mexicans to accept the benefits of civilization, if not the very principles of '89." Thus is the cloven foot disclosed, and the governments of England and France acquiesce in the overt act. It may be a very "praiseworthy effort" on the art of Napoleon to compel free and indepen dent nations to accept his ideas of civilization: but the writer for the Times ought to know that this is not "liberty, fraternity and equali. ty," and is at antipodes with the principles of 1789, or, in other words, the principles of the Deux Mondes, the leading political periodical of France, exclaim:-"Can the France of 1789 contemplate for an instant imposing a monarchical government on a republican nation. whatever cause of complaint be given to it by the anarchy which prevails in it? Can France, which has so cruelly suffered from foreign ressure, cherish the impious design of plantng a foreign government among any people?" But when intelligence reaches the Emperor of France that his army has been not only de

feated, but cut off from reinforcements and supplies, his eyes will have been opened to the lifficulty of the enterprise he has undertaken. The news of the disaster to his troops had reached England by the Niagara; but there was no time to ascertain its effect when the steamer sailed for New York. The effect upon the Emperor's mind cannot fail to be heightened by the fact admitted by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, already quoted, that "you will hardly fall in with a single person (in France) who speaks encouragingly and hopefully of the enterprise," and "the regeneration of Mexico by France, which was never regarded with much favor here (Paris), is now decidedly disapproved by men of all parties." What will they say when they hear the news of the reoulse and disastrous rout of the French troops!

It is evident that the Spanish people are of the same opinion as the French, and that the Spanish government is compelled to act the hypocrite and conceal the secret part it is playing into the hands of Napoleon. Some of its or-gans advocate the inviolability of the independence of Mexico and of all free nations, while the despatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Epoca of Madrid, the organ of the government, express a censure explicit and conclusive of the liberal and magnanimous conduct of General Prim, and at the same time denounce the de facto and de jure government of Mexico as "the iniquitous Power of Juarez." Indeed, the despatch of Calderon Collantes to the Spanish Ambasador at Paris shows that Spain was, from the outset, favorable to a monarchy for Mexico, but preferred a prince of the Bourbon family for the throne. In the Cortes the Minister for Foreign Affairs also declared that it was a part of the policy of Spain to "prevent a fratricidal war." In other words, its policy was intervention to impose a king upon the Mexican people The Paris Patrie asserts that it was Spain first proposed a monarchy for Mexico, and that both Spain and England agreed to the whole programme of Napoleon. In England the sympathies of the people are entirely with Mexico while the wishes of their government are for the conquest of that country, the destruction of its independence, and the establishment of a monarchical form of government instead of the republic. Where is this conspiracy to end?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the \$150,000,000 Note Bill in the House.

PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL The Treasury Note bill has passed the House by year

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL POPE AND GENERAL BOSSEAU Major General Pope arrived here to day, and is en-thusiastically welcomed. He appears in deep black citi-sen's dress, and is not generally recognized while moving about his hotel this evening. He was requested to visit Washington to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

General Rosseau, of Kentucky, is among the distinguished visitors in Washington. He met with a warm eption at the Capitol.

BANKBUPT BILL. against the passage of a bankrupt law. It is alleged that he came prepared to engage a lobby for that purpose, and believes he has succeeded. What may be beneficial in this respect to Mr. Stewart, will bring ruin to thousands of other enterprising merchants. DIPLOMATIC DINNER

A diplomatic dinner was given this evening to the Mexican Minister. A number of Senators and other dis tinguished gentlemen were present. The gathering supposed to have a significant bearing just new.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, June 24, 1862

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1862.

WITH BANKRUIT BILL.

Mr. HARRE, (rep.) of N. Y., presented several potitions from citizens of New York. Asking for the immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

PUNISHERT OF COMPRISHMEN FOR MEDDLING WITH CONTRACTS Mr. WHIGHT, (Union) of Ind., offered a resolution that the Judicary Committee be instructed to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., in the report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen in regard to certain contracts to furnish arms to the government, and inquire what legislation is necessary to punish Senators and Representatives who shall lend their official influence to procure contracts, and who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any money or other reward or compensation, either certain or contingent, therefor. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Oldo, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the volunteer force bounties.

After discussion it was postponed until to-morrow.

The ACCEPTANCE OF INAGUE BILAND.

Mr. GRIMEN, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to take up the bill authorizing the government to accept League Island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes, und experienced the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of the property.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up and discussed to considerable length.

The following message was received from the President.

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Washington, June 23, 1862.

To the Senate of the United States.—

The bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and Senate, entitled "An act to repeal that part of an act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in the District of Columbia," has received my attentive consideration, and I now return it to the Senate, in which it originated.

The bill proposes to repeal the existing legislation prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars within the District of Columbia without permitting the issuing of such bills by banks not now legally anthorized to issue them. In my judgment it will be found impracticable, in the present condition of the currency, to make such a discrimination. The banks have generally suspended specie payment; and a legal sanction given to the circulation of the tredemandle notes of one class of them will almost certainly be so extended in practical operation as to include those of all classes, whether authorized or unathorized. If this view be correct the currency of the District, should this act become a law, would certainly and greatly delegrate, to the serious in jury of houset turbe and on the which cannot otherwise be my war it is peculiarly the duty of the national gorn. This bill seems certainly and beneficially attained. During the issue of United States notes receivable for all government dues, except customs, and made a legal tenter for sill delite, public and private, except interest on the public dolt. The object of this bill submitted to me—namely, that of providing a small note currency during the present suspension—and a Fully accomplished by authorizing the issue, as part of the emission of United States notes receivable for all delite, public and private, except interest on the public dolt. The object of this bill submitted to me—namely, that of providing a

heir own government.
Entertaining these objections to the bill, I feel myself
constrained to withhold from it my approval, and to return
t for the further consideration and action of Congress.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, June 24, 1862.

PAISAGE OF THE VOLUNTEERS' BOUNTES MILL
Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee or
Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating five millings of dollars for the payment of the bounties of volunteers, under the act of July last. Passed.

Mr. Vas Hoss, and the sector July last. Passed.
Mr. Vas Hoss, from Judgan Falls.
Mr. Vas Hoss, from Judgan Falls.
which was passed, referring to a select committee of seven all the papers and memorials on the relating to a ship canal around Ningara Falls on the American side.

Passage by the Transport Norm Mr.L.
The bill authorizing an additional issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States Treasury notes, was then considered.

Then considered.

Mr. MORRIL, (rcp.) of Vt., ineffectually sought to add a provise that no new notes shall be issued under this act when the bends of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par.

The bill was then passed, by yeas 76, nays 46.

The following was then gative vote:—
Nays—Mesars Allen of III. Baker, Biddle, Brown of R. L. Budinton, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Roscoe Conking, Corning, Cravens, Cristeld, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Foulke, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Johnson, Law, M. nries, Morrill of Vt., Norton, Pendieton, Perry, Phelps of Mo., Porter, Rice of Mass., Richardson, Sheffleid, Shies, Thomas of Mass, Thomas of Md., Vibbard, Wadsworth, Walton of Vt., Ward, Weister, White of Ohio, Wethle, Wood, Woodruff.

The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. Ste-

of Mo., Forier, Rice of Mass., Richarlson, Sheffleid, Shiel, Sities, Thomas of Mass., Taomas of Md., Vibbard, Walse, Staties, Thomas of Mass., Taomas of Md., Vibbard, Walse, Welter, Walten of Vi., Ward, Welster, White of Ohio, Wick-life, Wood, Woodruff.

The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. Stevens, and published in the latter part of last week, with the exception of the amendment made yesterday.

FRINKING THE TAX HILL.

A resolution was passed to print seventy-five thousand copies of the income and internal Tax bill, passed yesterday, with an index and margical references.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in, 104 against 31.

CONNECTION OF LAK MICHIGAN WITH THE MESISSIPPI.

The consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississpir river to Lake Michigan was postposed till Monday.

FROMBETION OF POLYGAMY.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and afinalting the laws of Utah on that subject. The offence is punishable with a fine of not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment for five years.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. Result of the State Election in Oregon-

\$1,015,000 in Treasure En Route for New York. SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1862.

Sailed steamship Golden Gate, for Panama, with one hundred and seventy-five passengers and \$375,000 in treasure for New York, and \$238,000 for England.

San Francisco, June 9, 1862.

Arrived steamer Sonora, Panama; ship Storm King, forty-sine days from Hong Kong; bark Peter Clinton, Glasgow. Sailed ship Romance of the Sea, Hong Kong.

Steamers bring news from Oregon to the 6th. The State election took place on the 2d. Two tickets were run—namely, the fusion of Douglas democrats and republicans, called the Union ticket, and the Breckinridge ticket, called the Franch Company three thousand majority, making the relative rate about two to one for the Union ticket. Addison C. Gibbs, the Governor elect, is a Douglas democrat. He emigrated to Oregon from Central New York. John McBride, the member of Congress elected, is a republican, and was formerly from Missouri. San Francisco, June 10, 1862.

Arrived ship Competitor, Hong Kong.

A letter received in this city from Governor Alvarez, of Yuerrera, Maxico, states that on the 26th of May he received hows from the City of Maxico, that the French army had capitulated. [This report is premature. The latest advices received from the City of Maxico, via Vera Gruz and Havana, were to the 28th of May, up to which date the French forces had not surrendered.—ED. Herald.]

San Francisco, June 14, 1862.

Arrived bark Granger, Hong Kong. Sailed steamer

San Francisco, June 14, 1963.
Arrived bark Granger, Hong Kong, Sailed steams
(horat, for Panama, with ninety passengers and \$640,00
a treasure for New York and \$230,000 for Engiand.

Payment of the New York State Comptroller's Loan in Currency.

ALRANT, June 24, 1862. Several bankers holding New York State seven pe cent Comptroller's loan of \$,150,000, maturing on the lat of July, having addressed a letter to Comptroller Robin-son asking that the said loss may be paid in specie, not currency, the Comptroller replies, showing the justice and propriety of paying said loan in currency. He says

and propriety of paying said loan in currency. He says since the suspension of specie payments, and from the 1st day of January leat to the 1st of July next, both inclusive, the State will have paid the principal and interest of its funded debts, \$4.000,000, in coin or its equivalent. This is sufficient evidence of the desire and determination of those charged with the management of its financial affairs to preserve its high credit and bonor untarnished. But they are of opinion that they average a tarnished. But they are of opinion that they exercise a large liberality when they make nearly two-thirds in amount of these payments to banks which rouse to re-doon their own notes in specie.

Opening of White River-Flight of the Governor and Legislature of Arkansus on a Flatboat, &c. Washington, June 24, 1862.

The following was received to-day from Ger

ALL QUIET IN THE UNION ARMY.

Despatches received to-day at the War Department

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Mampins, June 22, 1862. Over two hundred merchants have taken the cath of

The rector of the Episcopal church, who offered a

panner sawyer, chapman of the methodist church of the runaway robel Harris, nophew of the Governor. This svening he preached in the Second Presbyterian church which dismissed the Rev. Dr. Grundy, on suspicion of his

several years ago, was persecuted for writing an account of Deacon Netherland's cruel whipping of his slave

or Deacon Netherland's cruel whipping of his slave behind his church.

The citizens of Brownsville, Hayward county, raised the Stars and Stripes yesterday.

The rebel militia General Coles, an original secessionist of Hayward county, sands word to Gen. Wallace that, since his cotton was burned, he wants to take the oath of allegiance, and also the eath never to vote the demo-cratic ticket Again.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Sawyer is the same clergyman who, in East Ten

Washington, June 24, 1862

Contern, Miss., June 23-8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:— Unofficial information has been received that White-river has been opened for one hundred and seventy-miles, and Governor Rector and the rebel government have fled from Little Rock on a flatboat towards Fort H. W. HALLECK.

President Lincoln's Visit to West Point. President Lincoln left Washington at five o'clock on the evening of Monday last by a special train for this city on West Point. He arrived at Jersey City at about one o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately crossing by the ferry, stepped into a carrisgo which was in waiting for him at the foot of Cortlandt street, and which conveyed him and his party to the Chambers street depot of the Hudson River Railroad. A special train was in readiness, with the horses buckled too, and in a short time the midnight travellers were on their way along Hudson, Canal and West streets, to the Thirty-first street station. Here the horses were removed and steam stached, and the party were quickly speeding along the track. Arriving at Garrison's they crossed the ferry, and were soon comfortably lodged at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, were they arrived at four o'clock in the

morning.

A despatch was received in the city yesterday from Mr. Cozzens, stating that the had arrived there at the hour named. deven hours the Chief Magistrate had travelled from Washington to West Point—a distance of nearly three hundred miles. As every movement had nearly three hundred miles. As every movement had been arranged beforehand by telegraph, there was ne waiting for connections, and the President went straight through the whole distance. General Scott, who has been for some time at West Point, was telegraphed to for the purpose of meeting and receiving the President; and, notwithstanding his disabilities, he, in accordance with his characteristic military punctuality, was on the spot and met the Commander-in-Chief immediately on his arrival.

BROOKLEW ACADEST OF MUSIC.—In consequence of the rain storm of the last two evenings, though the houses have been very good, and such as few could draw under influences to which Brooklyn is especially sensitive, yes
they have not been such overflowing tributes as Mr.
Hackett's reputation as an artist, scholar and gentleman
abould entitle him to receive on his first appearance in a
city in which he numbers such a host of admirers and city in which he numbers such a hest of admirers and friends. This evening is positively his last appearance for the present; and, appearing, as he does, in his un-equalled representation of Falstaff, in Shakspere's charm-ing comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," we expect, should the weather be favorable, to see one of the largest audiences which has yet been gathered within the Aca-

MOUNT PLEASANT CADETS.-The annual examination of the classes at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, closes to-morrow afternoon with a review and ex-hibition Grill. The cadets have been performing camp duty during the rest week, and judging from their the Mayor in front of the City Hall, they will be pre-to give an interesting exhibition. This is one o nlar military schools, and n volunteer service. The corps will be reviewed by Gen.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA-The re-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITA—The Fe-turned prisoners of the Second regiment New York State Militia, are requested to meet at the armory, on Thursday, 26th inst., at three P. M. Business of im-portance requires the prompt attendance of every mem-ber. By order of Sergeant Frank Kenny.

THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOUNTY .-- A meeting of the volunteers who have been honorably discharged from the service was held last evening at the Harmonic Gardens, service was held last evening as the Harmonic Gardons, in Essex street, for the purpose of signing a petition to proours the one hundred dollars bounty promised stem by Congress. Mr. Seagrist, a lawyer of this city, has promised to take charge of the mater without asking any compensation for his services. Three meetings have been held (including the one last evening), and the committee of management have procured about four hundred signatures to the petition, which will be forwarded to Washington to day and laid before Congress for the purpose of inducing them to make an appropriation before they adjourn

The Haces at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1862.

Owing to heavy rains to-day, the races were necessarily postponed until to-morrow. The first race is for a purse of \$600, two mile heats, for which Idlewiid, West Roybury and Avalanche will run. The second is the Continental Hotel premium—ladies' gift—and for this Redbird, Othello, One Eyed Jim, Allyo and Panic are entered. Good sport is anticipated.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANT, June 24,
The Court of Appeals will adjourn to day or to m
No further day calendars will be made up.
Henry R. Selden has been appended by Go
Gorgan Judge of the Court of Appeals, in pl
amuel L. Selden, resigned. Judge Henry R. Seld
Gocconted.

Court Calendar-This Day SUPREME COURT—CROUTT.—Part 1.—Nos. 177 2301, 2328, 2309, 1289, 1977, 2337, 2329, 2331 2336, 2327, 2839, 2343, 2346, 2347, 2351, 235 2art 2.—No. 1760 added to calendar of Tuesday. Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Kina—Mrs Ann Burton and Mrs Mayer, Arrivals.

Mayer, Arrivals Mayer, Morris Mayer, Rimma Mayer, Alma Mayer, Alma Mayer, Alma Mayer, Alma Mayer, Alma Thomas, Bealech, Miss Flügerald, Mary Goodman, Mrs Bond, Satchell, Sarah Caldwell, Mrs Shepperd and son, Jonina, Mrs Herris, Mr Kelly, H. Brown, Wm Barker, Satchell, Hr Brown, Mrs Brown and infant, Miss Jhurst, Rev W Noakes, Mrs Noakes, Mr and Mrs I Handy Dunn and servant, Dr A Trudenwald, E. L. B. B Lent, Mrs Lent, A L. Johnson, Madame Aragano, i and servant, Jw Laurie, Mrs Laurie and infant, two Wescott, O H Todd, Eugene Todd, Richard Tresillian, I Bosencrant, Mr Bussell, Capt Scott, Jas Coyle, Honry dail, Frederick Ralub, E Woodward.

Farm for Sale on Seneca Lake .- We call attention to an advertisement in Bight Cartes de Visite for \$1-the Best

Twelve Cartes de Visite for \$1.—Equal to any la the city. PERCIVAL, 150 Chatham street. Hill's Hair Dys-50c., Black or Brown.

Oristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists. W. A. Batchelor's Celebrated Establish-ment for Wigs. Toupees, Hair Dys, and Hair Dysing, and Koldavis Cream for beautifying the hair, 16 Bond street.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head and Sore Throat cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, 58 Olinton place, west of Broadway.

Deafness.—The Ophthalmic Auval Insti-late at Washington, D. C., in charge of Dr. VON MOSCH-ZISKER. (See Washington Intelligencer.)

Comfort and Cure for the Amptured, sent free to any one afficied with repture or bernia. Ad-treas box 783 Post offer, New York. Dr. Schenek's Rooms, 39 Bond street,